Prices to suit the times. Depot. No. 186 Pearl st. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED in the best

SQUINTING AT HATTER'S .- The South has long debuts first at HATTER'S.—The South has long them know till be captured their forts a d army at Historia frequency them know till be captured their forts a d army at Historia finder. It is a find the first of the second of the form of the first of the

LADIES RETURNING FROM THE COUNTRY .-Handsome Galter Boors at 12/; Surpress and Tree 6/ and t per pair, with Boys', Misse, and Infonts' Boors and Shons, a styles and prices, at bill. se & Co.'s, No. 387 Canal at ESPENSCHEID issues THIS DAY, the FALL

STILES OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
N. ESPENSIONED, Manufacturer of Gent's, Huts.
No. 118 Nassaust

LYON'S POWDER AND HIS PILLS

All the Insect Tibe will kill.

All genuine I too's Mauseric Insect Powder and Pittle
beer the fee-simile of E. Lion. All others are counterfeits of
hee instantons Bewer of unprincipled initators. Solid by D.

8. Baunes, No. 202 Broad way, said by all case-ctable dealers. A TRUSS THAT EVERY RUPTURED PERSON Should Have-White's Parant Later Those, the lates favorited, lightest, cheapest, and a Radical Cure of the most positive find in wheel is at the European Arniot. Pamphlet and consullation gratia. N. 482 Broadway.

TRUSSES,-Rupture cured by Dr. Riggs's TRUSS. Steel spring, covered with hard rubber; used in both, always, clean, does not logue the spermance ord. Sixty days' trial gives. No. 2 Barclay st.

GROVER & BAKER'S CHEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES, FOR FAMILY AND MANCFACTURING USB. 425 Broadway, N.Y. TRUSSES .- MARSH & CO.'s RADICAL CURI Trusa, No. 2 Veregost, opposite the church. All kinds a Trusca, Supporters (Milvary Shoulder Braces and Abdomine Supporters combined) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appl ances for Deformatics. (A female attends ladies.)

# New York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1861.

#### The Republican State Convention.

The Republican Electors of the State of New-York and all others willing to unite with them in support of the Gov emment and a vigorous presention of the war, are requested to choose two delegates from each Assembly Dis Lict, to meet in State Convention in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of Seprember, 1861, at 11 s. m., for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Judges of the Court of Appeal. See etary of State, Controller, Attorney Georgia, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, two Canal Commissioners, and Inspector of State Prisons. By order of the Committee. SIMEON DRAPER, Chairman. of the Committee. SIME James Thuwillingen, Secretary.

An abstract of Gov. Magoffin's Message to the Kentucky Legislature will be found under our telegraphic head.

We print this morning some interesting correspondence relating to the bombardment of Galveston, including a very extraordinary interfe-

rence by the foreign consuls residing at that port. We also present an official report (intercepted) of Capt. Semmes, Commander of the pirate Sumter, detailing all his operations from running the blockade to the close of July.

The Committee on Organization of the Charter Commission met yesterday, and by lot chose Wm. M. Evarts, esq., Chairman, the Democrats, who lost the choice of pre-ding officer, selecting the Hon, John Hurdy as Clerk, The Commission will meet on Monday next, when we hope that they will make up for lost time by entering upon their responsible duties with alscrity, and thoroughly follow them up, until they devise a system for our Municipal Government under which honesty, simplicity, and economy may once more characterize the management of the affairs of the Corporation.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday renewed to the Government its pledge of earnest sympathy and support in the rigorous prosecution of the war. The Secretary of the Treasury also received a flattering vote of confidence, and the promise of every assistance which the Chamber could afford, to strengthen the financial credit and resources of the Government, until every rebel had laid down his arms, and the honor of the nation was triumphantly vindicated. No temporizing policy would suffice in this emergeory, but the rebels must be made to feel in their persons and property all the rigors justified by the usages of civilized warfare.

We print this morning in full the admirable speech of Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, at the Park Barra ks, yesterday, on the occasion of the reception of the Twentieth Regiment of his State, on their way to the war. It was a soul-turing effort, worthy of the Old Bay State, which has led the van in the defense of the Constitution and the Union against the great rebellion, and worthy of the untiring patriotism of her distinguished Chief Magistrate. With such a leader, no wonder the Commonwealth of Massachusetts responds so bravely to the call of the country.

## THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Everything remains quiet at Washington; greater care than ever is taken to prevent the visit of any persons not connected with the army to the camps on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Reports from there declare that everything is tranquil from Alexandria to Gen. Banks's colump, and no picket skirm shes of any account are spoken of. The report of Jeff. Davie's death is now again unconditionally contradicted from Washington, though the authority for the contradiction is not given. A dispatch from Louisville, on the other band, reaffirms the report.

An order from the War Department directs all persons having authority to raise regiments in New-York to report at once to Governor Morgan, and receive orders from him; he is also to furnish commissions to officers of New-York troops in the service which have been raised independent of State authority.

From North Carolina we learn that the Union feeling is very rapidly developing itself there. and that a Provisional Government will soon be formed. Secret Union leagues are in existence throughout the State, and two brigades of national troops are nearly ready. It is believed that members of Congress have been elected from eight Districts. The North Carolina troops have been withdrawn from Virginia, and the Secessionists are in low spirits.

The disease known as the camp mease's is making great havoe in the army of the rebels,

and disaffection spreads rapidly among the soldiers. Affairs in Missouri are in rather a critical condition in some respects. The Rebel forces in the Southern part of the State are dispersing, and quietly going northward in small parties, in order to avoid observation, their intention apparontly being to attack towns and communities of iste. Gen. Pope is at Quincy, Iil. The Rebels have torn up the railroad track between Hannibal and Shelbina. Martin Green is between this speject we have no positive information.

those two places, with 2,000 well-armed Rebels. Gen. Hurlbut is reported west of Shelbins, with 1,200 or 1,500 Iowa and Illinois troops.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. The forenoon session of the Democratic State Convention, beld yesterday at Syracuse, was a stormy one, the interesting feature of the occasion being a hot fight between Tammany and Mozact. On Wednesday, a resolution had been adopted allowing both delegations from New-York City to take part in the Convention. Yesterday morning, a motion was made to reconsider this action, and thereupon a violent debate

ares. After a long dispute the action of the day sprevious was reconsidered, and the Tammera delegation was admitted alone, the Mozart mer being excluded altogether, to their intense disgist, and to the keen delight of the loyal men who witnessed their discomfiture. In the afternoon session a long series of reso-

lution were offered by the Committee whose bus tess it was to prepare them. These resolutions march off boldly and right loyally with the uncompromising declaration that the watchword of the Democratic party should be the utterance bickson-" The Union must and shall be pre red"-and that the right of Secession does not in where or at any time exist. With equal by they go on to declare that the seizure of the | nited States property by the Rebels, and the ending out of privateers to prey on our con bierce, have precipitated the present struggle and that it is the duty of the Goven to put down the rebellion with all the in its power, and the duty of the to rally about the Government. Having his, the resolutions at once become affected the narrowness and disingenuousness of part; the politicians of the North are charged , having brought about the strife of to-day by Litating the Slavery question, and it is stated that to the infatuation of the Republicans with d to the Chicago platform may be traced Carestening proportions of the Robellion. It Est declared to be the duty of Congress to profile for a Convention of the States; that the Desceratic party will sustain no war looking tows d a disruption of the Union, or toward the emil cipation of slaves; that it is the duty of

and to make a new Cabinet. The next resolution is a broad one, protesting against the suspension of the writ of babeas corpus, the interference of the Government with treas mable newspapers, the system of passports, ght of the Federal Government to organize 6s of State police, and against the doctrine of the President toat the States derive their authere'y from the Federal Government. The right of difficising the Administration is strengously urger; thanks are given to the Army and Navy, whole the Democracy propose to save from the wilet of politicians and the frauds of contractors; and the reries concludes with a resolution to the effect that, whereas the rupture of the Democrath: party brought the country into the thick dengers now upon it, it is of vital importance to rounite the same, and that a Democratic victory in the State would be "bardly less apprecious to the cause of the Union than the trius ab of

dministration to abandon the Chicago plat-

the Federal arms on the field of battle." The resolutions thus presented furnish a good illustration of blowing bot and cold with the same mouth. The variety of causes assigned for the present state of our National affeirs is also a noteworthy feature-the seizure of the Gurernment property, the agitating politicians of the North, and the disruption of the Democratic party, each being stated as the great, sole, reponeible agent.

Attempts were made to modify these resolutions, but without avail, and they were adopted enchanged. The Convention then proceeded to nominate State officers, and the following ticket

it orney-General ..... LYMAN TRUMAIN of Albany. 

State Prises Inspector ... WILLIAM C. RHODES of New York. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

### NEXT WEEK'S CONVENTIONS.

The State Convention called by the Republican State Committee meets at Syracuse on Wednesday next, the 11th inst. In their negotiations with the Democratic State Committee the Republicans long since declared their desire to postpone all special party issues in the approaching election, and to combine with patriotic men of whatever name in supporting one ticket, on the exclusive platform of the Union, the Constitution, and the vigorous Enforcement of the Laws. This broad and patriotic policy, thus officially and authoritatively propounded by the Republican State Committee, has since been approved by all the Republican journals of the State, and by leading Republicans in every quarter; and it may reasonably be expected that the Convention of Wednesday will agree, not upon a distinctive Republican ticket, but upon one composed of fit and worthy representatives of all the old parties, who believe with JOSEPH HOLT, in " a patriotism which rises fully to the comprehension of the actual and the awful perils in which our institutions are placed, and which is willing to devote every power of "body and mind and fortune to their deliverance-a patrictism which, obliterating all party "lives, entombing all party issues, says to the President of the United States: Here are our bives and our estates: use them freely, use

"there boldly, but use them successfully." -There is also to meet at Syracuse on Tuesday, the 10th inst., a State Union Convention. made up of persons of various political organizatone, who are "convinced that our beloved a country is to be rescued from destruction by "the people and not by party; who desire to present an undivided front in support of the Government in its present efforts to suppress "Secession, Disunion, and Rebellion, and are opposed to any compromise with treason, or to the purchase of peace at the expense of the "integrity of the Government." As the call for this Convention emanates from scattered sources in different counties, and not from any central body, we are not yet advised what districts are likely to be represented in its proceedings, nor whether any individuals of extensive influence will be found among the members of the delegates. We have seen an intimation that as their purpoles are essentially the same as those of the Repulsican Convention, which meets on Wednesday, the Union men will probably adjourn over till this day in order to cooperate with the Re-

publicane in nominating a State ticket; but upon

NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

Our country is involved in a most destructive, desolating Civil War. Every good citizen desires a termination of that war at the earliest moment consistent with the integrity and bonor of the Republic. Yet it is certain that the conspirators who began this war by a most wanton and flagrant rebellion against the National authority were emboldered to do so by their reliance on Northern sympathy and aid. In other words, they hoped to unite the South by terrorism and a mad-dog cry of Abelition, at the same time that they divided the North by a skillful use of party tactics and party affiliations. They thought the Northern Democracy would side with them against a Republican Administration, and that thus a South American revolution would be speedily accomplished. Never were men more disagreeably surprised than they were by the glorious uprising of the People of the Free States to defend their flag and their Nationality after the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

The enthusiasm, the unanimity, evinced in that aprising, it has been the aim of every patriot to perpetuate. Hence the Republican State Committee proposed to the Democratic a joint State Convention and a common State Ticket, ignoring all party issues and dogmas, and pledged only to a vigorous presecution of the War for the Union.

Ought not this proffer to have been accepted? Why was it insultingly refused?

Mesers. Dean Richmond and Peter Cagger both Wilmot-Proviso, Van Buren and Adams men in 1848) based their refusal to unite with the Republicans on the ground of their disbelief in any "irrepressible conflict" between in-titutions based on Free and on Slave Labor respectively. We submit that this scepticism was more plausible a year ago than it is now or ever again can be. But suppose it well groundedthat there is no natural antagonism between Slave and Free-Labor institutions-what toen Were the Democrats asked to affirm the c ntrary? Would they, by uniting on a Union War ticket, affirm anything whatever with regard to Slavery? Surely not. Then their excuse for not consenting to a Union ticket is a dodge. and one that will deceive none who wish to stand by the country in preference to any party.

Mr. Francis Kernan, in taking the chair of the Democratic Convention, found it necessary to give a qualified indorsement to the War for the Union, at the same time that he declared another. "We can at least give a tone to this War," says Mr. Kernan. "It is our duty to oppose Abelitionism at the North and Secessionism at the South." He would show that we have fought to put down this rebellion from love to our whole country, not from hate to our brethren of the South." And Mr. K. is so maladroit as to add:

Could there be imagined a more forcible condemantion of the policy which this Convention was called to ratify? Surely, "the Jews of old acted in the very spirit of Messrs, Richand and Cagger's manifesto. Alas that such men as Mr. Kernan should be so blinded by party spirit as to pursue in act the very course which in words they condemn! Mr. Heman J. Redfield succeeded Mr. Ker-

nan in the chair, and proceeded to ventilate his igperance of history in a harangue equally unfortunate. Being unable to pick any flaw in the conduct of the Republicans with regard to Slavery, he was driven to the necessity of assailing them for passing a Protective Tariff and (as he alleges) repealing the Sub-Treasury. Said repeal consists of a clause in the Loan act of the late Session whereby banks that subscribe to this Fall is to turn. They know bettern Or, if Secretary of State...... David R. Frove Jorgs of Queens Co. | the Loan are authorized to retain the amount of | they do not now, they will when the returns of the reversi subscriptions until checked out by course of business. The obvious common sense and beneficence of this provision convinces us that it must be at war with the Sub-Treasury system, but who can seriously object to it ? The Government wants money; it must borrow; the Banks want to aid it; but if any amount they may loan it must at once be taken from their vaults in specie and deposited in the Sub-Tressury. their ability must be limited indeed. By this net, the Government checks directly on the Banks; they pay in coin or notes at the option of the drawer; the Government pays its creditors a hundred cents on the dollar, while the Hanks, unexhausted of specie, are able to lend the Government quadruple what they otherwise could. Meantime, the Government never trusts any Bank to the value of one dime, but only gives its bonds for the amount of their several loans. Detesting the Sub-Treasury system as we do, we wish it to be everywhere understood that this arrangement is at war with that system. But the Republicans have added to their sins

y framing a Protective Tariff. So they have. Mr. Redfield! And do you remember the speeches made last Summer in Pennsylvania by your capdidate for President, Mr. Douglas, attacking Congress for not having already passed such a Tariff? Do you remember Gon. Jackson's letter to Dr. Coleman in 1824, forcibly maintaining the beneficence and necessity of such a Tariff? Do you remember that the most Protective Tariff we ever had was passed by the Jackson Congress of 1828, Andrew Stevenson being then Speaker of the House, John C. Calhoun President of the Senate, and Messre. Van Buren and Silas Wright chief architects of that Tariff? Do you remember how Jacksonian New-York and Pennsylvania piled up their votes for that bill, while Massachusetts went against it 1 Do you recollect the great festival at Cincionati to celebrate the passage of this Tariff as a Jackson measure? Do you forget that it was the secession of the representatives of the Cotton States that enabled the friends of the Morrill Tariff to carry it through Congress last Winter? In view of the recorded facts, we submit that you will make nothing by your attempt to revive old party feelings on a Tariff issue. We like the new Tariff; but that is a very small matter in view of the Civil War now devastating and

threatening to destroy the country. -Mr. Redfield, too, professes to be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the War for the Union. Reconcile that profession, if you can, with this extract from his speech:

"The war, it is said, is to be a short war. I trust to Heaven that in mercy to all classes, but especially to the laboring, tarpeying classes, it may be short. But our volunteer soldiers are multi-ted for three years, and if the war is to be conducted without any proflers of conclitation, and until obedience and non-resistance is enforced, and the whole population of the slave-holding States thoroughly subjugated, I feat that torve years with the but tittle more than a beginning of the war. But its burdens, even at the present rate of expanditure, will be greater

han we ren bear. Our possessions will be bardly worth rotati-ing. Civil was will never preserve, but some estary the union of the Sares and entail upon us and our child en be sizery of oppressive and perpetual taxailon, as in Get Birtain."

-Can there be any doubt as to the drift of this? Does Mr. Redfield seek to concent ate the indignation of the hard-working millions whom this war is to tax and impovered through generations against these who wickedly, wastooly commenced it? Does he not rather seek to shield them from the just condemnation of their villainy and shuffle off the blame upon those who have been most reluctantly compelled to uphold the authority and maintain the integri y of the Union? Millions of children yet unborn will be sent bungry to bed in consequence of this atrocious rebellion; yet from beginning to end of Mr. Redfield's speech we find no word of reprobation for its authors. On the contrary, he evidently wants them soothed, and petted, and conciliated, and bribed to lay down their arms. The whole drift of his harangue is in favor of making concessions to them which will be a justification of past and a direct bounty on future treason.

People of New-York! judge whether the spirit evinced by the Democratic managers at Syracuse is conducive to a vigorous prosecution of the War for the Unton! To our mind, it tends directly to distraction, paralysis, and a shumeful surrender on the part of the loyal States. The spokesmen of the Regency have evidently more sympathy with the rebels whom they profess to oppose than the Government t'ey pretend to uphold. If you accord with them in this respect, then woe to our country!

#### REDFIELD ON THE CRISTS.

The Democratic State Convention, at Syracuse. selected for its President, Heman J. Redfield, who, on taking the chair, delived a long written speech, which he has caused to be printed in full. From this prosy harangue it appears that he regards a return to the free-trade tariff of 1846, and a rigid adherence to "that great and wise " measure, the Ledependent Treasury plan," as the most important questions now before the mind of the nation, and thinks that the spe-dy adoption of this policy is all that is necessary to restore peace and harmony to our troubled country. Believing that the Democratic party can and will, if again placed in power, secure these vital objects, Mr. Redfield, speaking in behalf of the Convention, is in favor of putting the reins of our State Government into the hands of Richmond, Cagger & Co., as an example worthy of imitation and likely to be followed in several of the other Northern States.

In view of the coloss-l provistions of the issues ver which the Federal Goz-roment on the one hand, and the Contederate Rebels on the other, are now contending, and in front of the immense armies they have mustered into the field to sustain their respective positions, the speech of Mr. Redfield, except for the gravity of the occasion, would be one of the most exquisitely absurd specomens of oratory ever delivered before an assembly. From what lodge in some vast wil erness, from what love mountain in the desert, the Convention obtained its Rip Van Winkle presidept we are at a less to conceive. He evidently has never heard of the Wilmot-Proviso struggle of 1848, the Compromise contest of 1850, the Kanse Nebraska act of 1854, the Lecompton Constitution of 1858, nor the Presidential election of 1860. It is plain that he has pever even dreamed of the Secession ordinances of the current year, of the fall of Sumter, of the Montcornery Congress, of the din of arms now resounding along the Atlantic coast, and on the back of the Potomac, the Ohio, the M saissippi, and the Missouri, and whose thunders shake the con ment and vibrate across the Atlantic. The tariff of 1846 and the Sub-treasury! And it is upon these dead issues that Richmond, Cagger & Co. have allowed their president to tell the people of New-York the contest at the ballot-box the election come in. Mr. Redfield informed the Convention that he was "an old man." So it

What some of the Border State Unionists think of Slavery is pretty clearly stated in a speech which the Rev. W. B. Carter of East Connessee delivered in Concunnati last Monday right. "I am a slaveholder," said Mr. Carter. My ancestors, for three generations, have been slaveholders; therefore, I cannot be charged with any prejudice against Slavery. But I tell you before, that I regard the union of the States as of infinitely more value than all the negroes in America, and Africa too. Nav. I so further, and say that, if the pro-ecution of this war and the perpetuation of the Union require that African Slavery shall die, then I say let it perish."

THE MOZART DEMOCRACY.—The general Committee of the Mozart Democracy met last night, pursuant to call at No. 814 Broadway. Ald. Barry was called to the chair, in the absence of the Chairman. No business of public consequence was transacted. A resoluion was adopted to suspend a banner across the street in front of the Mozart headquarters. The attendance was good, and the Committee seemed in excellent humor. The Mayor was present, and appeared quite affisble.

### Accident to Ex-Gov. Briggs.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861. Yesterday ex-Gov. Briggs, at his residence in Putseld, in attempting bastily to take down a coat hanging n a room, displaced a louded musket, which discharged. the shot carrying away his left jaw, and inflicting a very serious, if not fatal, wound.

## Boston Money Matters. Boston, Thursday, 5-pt. 5, 1861.

Boston, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861.

The Boston banks made another specie gain of 1376,400 to-day, which swells the total now held to about \$7,200,000. The Sub-Trensury deposit amounts to ever one million and a quarter.

Political.

RHINEBUR, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861.

Judge Emost and George W. Sterling were appointed Delogates to the Republican State Convention from the Second Assembly District to-day.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861.

Geo. G. Munger and Geo. W. Ran-om were elected delegates to the Republican State Convention this evening.

CARD OF MAJOR MORDECAL. PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861.

Major Mordecal, late in command of the Watervliet Arnenal, publishes a card denying any complicity in furnishing the rebels with drawings of the machine expanding rifle bullets, as charged. He acknowledges paving allowed Abram Snyder, the inventor of the nachine, to have copies made, but shows by a letter fated in January that he communicated the fact to Col. Craig, of the Ordnance Department, saying that it was not too late to retract the permission if thought necessary. Major Mordecal, since his resignation, has been residing in this city, supported by his daughter a school

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

GOV. GAMBLE AND GEN. FREMONT.

PERFECT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THEM.

INTENTION OF THE REBELS IN MISSOURI.

Important Order Relative to N. Y. Troops.

INTERESTING TO PRE-EMPTIONIST SOLDIERS.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE LAND OFFICE.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

DEATH OF A LEADING REBEL.

Jeff. Davis's Death Believed in Louisville.

CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

The Union Sentiment in North Carolina

Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Thursday, Sept. 5, 1861. GOV. GAMBLE AND GEN. FREMONT-AFFAIRS IN

MISSOURI.

Gov. Gamble of Missouri has started homeward. He was here not to remonstrate against Gen. Fremont's proclamation, as alleged, but to obtain means to arm the State troops. The most perfect agreement exists between him and Gen. Frement, and they will heartily cooperate in putting down rebeltion. There will be no triangufar contest in Missouri, as has been stated. He represents that the State is in a very critical condition. The rebel forces in the south are depersing, and going north in small bands, without attracting notice, and where there is no preparation to oppose them. They intend to attack towns and small bedies of Unionists, and, if poss ble, unite, and fall upon larger bodies. The great want of Union men is arms. Throughout the State are soldiers without weapons, In Illinois are 20,000 enlisted troops destitute of

ERIGADE SURGEONS. The following Brigade Surgeons were this day

assigned to duty, to report as ordered below: S. W. Gross to Brig. Geo. Robert Anderson, J. D. Robinson, to M. j. Geo. Robertanz, W. Cleudemin, to Maj. Geo. Robertanz.

W. Cle. dem.in, to Maj. Gen. Roscorauz,
J. E. Qaldor, to Maj. Gen. D. Hunter,
A. B. Camykell to Maj. Gen. D. Hunter,
J. V. Z. Blaney, to Maj. Gen. D. Hunter,
G. Martin, to Maj. Gen. D. Hunter,
N. R. Dersy, to Maj. Gen. D. Hunter,
C. McMillan, to Maj. Gen. J. C. Fremont,
J. L. Ranton, to Maj. Gen. J. C. Fremont,
J. L. Ranton, to Maj. Gen. J. C. Fremont J. H. Benton, to Mai.-Gen. J. C. Fremout.

P. W. Ellsworth, to Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont. S. V. Bell, to Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont. A. H. Hoff, to Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER-GENERAL. John Sedgewick, Colonel of the First United States Cavalry, has been appointed Brigadier-General. Dr. Tarrant A. Perkins of Illinois has been appointed Brigade Surgeon.

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

Zebica K. Pangborn of Mussuctusetts, Mark Elting of Missouti, James W. Schaomburg of Fennsylvania, William Johnston of Obio, H. F. J. Adams of Katsus, James C. Johns of Indiana, Benjamin F. Watson of Massachusetts, Nicholas Vedder of Illinois, Oliver Johnson of Massachusetts, William Telmans of Detroit, William Larced of Illinois, George F. Emery of Massachusetts, Henry V. Sullivan of Illinois, John E. Newell of New-Jercey, Julian O. Mason of Massachusetts, William H. Riter of New-York, Fack Bridgmans of Iowa, Thomas M. Burt of New-York, Rassett Elverett of Pennsylvania, Ira L. Hewitt of Texas, William I. Martin of New Mexico, Ruma Chency of Wisconsis, John A. Lowey of Indiana, Truman G. Wright of Wisconsin, C. R. Sarders of California, William E. Culver of Kentucky, — Hoy of New-York, Al-xarder B. Williams of New-York, Robert L. Webb of New-York.

PLIGHT OF TRAITORS.

While information by telegraph is lodged against suspected traitors with the State Department here, and replies framed and returned, and waile the final orders for arrest are being made in Washington, the guilty birds are often on the wing. The Government desires the cooperation of patriots all over the country. Arrests should be promptly made of the guilty as soon as discovered, and by local act on, without waiting for the motion from Washington,

ANOTHER NAVAL BLOW CONTEMPLATED.

There is reason to believe that the next blow deait by our navy to the Rebels will be in an unexpected quarter. It would be more convenient for us, in some respects, to attend to points of importance between Hatterss and New-Orleans, in their geographical order.

REVIEW OF THE CAMERON RIFLES.

The Cameron Rifles, New-York German Regigiment, under Col. Betje, were reviewed this merning by the Secretary of War. An elegant standard, gotten up by subscription among the clerks of the War Department, was presented to the regiment by Mr. Cameron in a speech full of beauty and patriotism. Col. Betje happily responded.

THE ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN RICHMOND.

For the last three or four weeks, the Richmend journals rarely speak of the arrival of regiments, and the expression, so common some time since, "Troops are pouring in," is seldom used. Some infer that the supply of soldiers from South is exhausted; others that the journals are silent under instructions, while in reality soldiers are rapidly arriving at Richmond and being forwarded to Manasses, whence a great demonstration is to be made.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY SEWARD. The Secretary of State, accompanied by his daughter and Mrs. William H. Seward, jr., made a visit of business to Fort McHenry yesterday.

DEATH OF A HEAD REBEL. A flag of truce at Fortress Mouroe yesterday brought the intelligence, unwillingly given in reply to cross-questioning, that a distinguished man among the Rebels had fallen by disease. His name

was withheld. Was it not Davis? RIFLED CANNON ORDERED. General Butler has procured from Government an order for eighteen cannon, rifled on the Sawyer

pattern, with 200 shells for each. He expressed the opinion that the Sawyer guns are superior to all others. REGIMENT OF POLISH LANCERS.

bravery, has received a commission to raise a regi ment of Polish Lancers.

CONTROPORTAL MATTERS.

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Mr. Woods, Commissioner of Public Buildings, has resigned. Benj. B. French of Washington has been appointed in his place.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION. Our Government has been requested to take the necessary steps to secure a proper reprecontation of its manufacturing and artistic interests at the London Exhibition of 1862. Mr. Clayton's improper example in 1851, of representing the country with political and other fossils, is already urged upon Mr. Seward for mitation.

MAYOR BERRETT. There are noiseless, but vigorous, efforts bere for the release of Mayor Berrett from Col. Martin Burke's hospitality.

A BRIGADE OF COLORED MEN OFFERED. Mr. Hamilton, a Canadian, and a fighting man in our Mexican war, three months ago offered to our Government a brigade of 5,000

colored men, to be raised in Canson West, ANOTHER NAVAL BLOW IN PROSPECT. QUICK WORK. Wm. H. Richardson of Albany beat the best army time in paying off the 32d New-York, today. He was through by 10 o'clock. The amount of his roll was \$24,000. He disbursed \$18,000 in Treasury Notes, and \$6,000 in gold.

> many cases gold was brought back and notes begged for in place of it. QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

> There was a sharp demand for the notes. In

The telegraph reports at beadquarters all quiet along the lines from Alexandria to Gen. Banke's command. Plateon firing, with blank cartridges north of the city, was magnified by rumor into a successful storming of Munson's Hill, with loss of 35 lives. Life is fed on rumors here. Cot. R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General of the Army of the Potomac, is appointed Chief of Gen. McClel-

GEN. BURNSIDE'S COMMAND. Gen. Burnside is assigned to the command of reciments as they arrive.

CONSUL TO PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The Rev. John M. Austin bas been appointed

Consul to Prince Edward Island. ARRIVALS. Commodore Stringbam and Mrs. Lincoln and

family arrived to-night, THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission met to-day. The ession was consumed by reports from the Secretary, Treasurer, and other officers. The health of the National Army, in all its divisions, is prohounced remarkably good, and its condition in thought to be constantly improving. The asnitary causes which contributed to the Bull Run disaster are rapidly disappearing.

THE TRAITOR CONSUL.

Covernment has its eye upon Scott, the Consal at Rio Janeiro, who sold American commerce to the Hatteras pirates. He stayed after he was removed in order to continue to give them his infamous aid, but is now on his way home. A dungeon will probably receive him.

GEN. FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION IN ENGLAND AND EUROPE.

Well-informed Englishmen, and Americans ind returned from Europe, represent that .Gon. Frement's proclamation, being tangible, and going straight at a moral principle, will produce a prodigious influence in England, France, and Germany, and will cut right to the sympathies of the people, through alt the prejudices and misconceptions which the Morrill tariff has been used to en-

velope the facts of this rebellion with. PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VIEWS. Prince Napoleon expresses nimself with less reserve in the West than he did here, in favor of the Union, which, he says, to translate French circumlocution into American downrightness, Ought to conquer and wid conquer." The State Department finds nothing in its recent dispatches to lead to the belief of the statement in the Paris correspondence that the sympathies of

the Emperor Nadeleon are not also strongly with the Union. TWO TRAITORS RESCUED. To show the need of prompt local action against

Rebels, the State Department has intelligence today of an unprincipled attorney's rescue of two traitors in Portland, Me., with the grossly misused writ of habeas corpus, while the authorities were wasting time in telegraphing the Secretary for ininstructions.

REPORT OF JEFF, DAVIS'S DEATH CREDITED. A dispatch from Louisville, received to-night, says that the rumor of Jeff. Davis's death is now generally credited there, although its origin is THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The oath of allegiance has been required of all our foreign Ministers and Consuls abroad. All, so far as heard from, including most of the Ministers, have taken it unbesitatingly,

ARMS FOR ILLINOIS. All the arms called for by Illinois are on the way to her. Missouri will soon get what she wanted.

THE NEW-YORK TROOPS. The following important order was issued to-

day:

General Order No. 71.] WARRINGTON, Sept. 5, 1851.

First: All persons having received authority to raise volunteer regiments, batteries, or compenies, in the State of New-York, will immediately report to his Excellency, Gov. Morgan, at Albany, the precent state of their respective organizations. They and their commands are placed under the orders of Gov. Morgan, who will reorganize them, and prepare them for service in the manner he may judge most advantageous for the interests of the General Government.

Second: All commissioned officers of regiments,

for the interests of the General Government.

Second: All commissioned officers of regiments, batteries, or commandes, now in service, raised in the State of New-York, independent of the State authorities, can receive commissions from the Governor of that State by reporting to the Adjutant-General thereof, and filing in his office a duplicate of the muster-rolls of their reasonation described.

ter-rolls of their respective organizations.
By order.

Official.—Gro. D. Reggles, Assistant Adjutant-General. A similar order will probably be made in the

case of other States. ADDITIONAL PAYMASTER. Hoyt Sherman, brother of Senator Sherman, has been appointed additional Paymaster.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL. Lieut.-Col. John Sedgwick of the 4th Cavalry was appointed Brigadier-General to-day. THE ISSUE OF PASSES.

The Provost-Marshal refuses passes to all civilians. Persons not connected with the army cannot cross the river.

THE EFFECT OF THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLES Mr. Bunch, the British Consul at Charleston,

writes to his friends is this city that the effect of the blockade is felt with increased severity every week. The Southern people are bitteri lamenting their destitute condition, from the in the Revolution of 1849 and has sixteen orders for hardships of which Mr. Burch himself is not alte-

Col. Pleyer, a Hungarian who served as General